

Cheung Kong Telegraphy.

No. 3078

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON : Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLOMBIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON Deposit,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for
COLLECTION, and transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON :—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Deot,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEORGE MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers :—
London : The Alliance Bank (Ltd.).
Scotland : The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI,
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
His Ex. Hsu Fu Yen, Lin Kuan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Slang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

AMOY : J. ANDERSON, Manager.
YOKOHAMA : D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in neutral Countries. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Interest " " 4 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS " 3 "
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS
STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST
AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROV-
IDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good
services to refer to its Funds, annually
increasing, amount to £7,000,000. The
Premiums are moderate; and all modern features
consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.
No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.
Rates of premium low.
Policies issued on all approved Forms.
For further particulars apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.
23rd February, 1892. [340]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, FIFTH ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [340]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £83,333.33.
EQUAL TO £100,000.
RESERVE FUND £15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lee Sino, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.
Lou Tso Shun, Esq. [340]

MANAGER—H. O. AMERI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 5, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [340]

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1892-3.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be
received by the Naval Storekeeper, H.M.
Naval Yard, until 10 a.m., on WEDNESDAY,
the 2nd March, from Persons desirous of supplying
the undermentioned Articles for the use of
H.M. Navy for the year 1892-93 :—
BISCUITS, FRESH MILK,
SOFT BREAD, RAISINS,
FLOUR, RICE,
FRESH BEEF, SUGAR,
VEGETABLES, and
POTATOES, FRESH WATER.
Printed Forms of Tenders and further particulars
can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's
Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender
is reserved.

Hongkong Naval Yard.

22nd February, 1892. [234]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL of One Pound (£1)
per Share is payable on or before the
10th March next.

Shareholders will please bring or send their
Provisional Certificates in order to have payment
endorsed upon them.

Residents at Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama
can pay at the Bank's Branches there, and at
CANTON, to Messrs. SHEKMAN & Co.,
FOOCHOW, to M. W. GRIGG & Co.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1892. [18]

MISS STOLZ.

MANICURE, CHIROPODIST
AND MASSAGE.

No. 8, COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1892. [169]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE (Handicap) CUP will
be Shot for at 800 and 900 yards, on
SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m.
The Handicap will be announced on the
Ranges.

ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1892. [140]

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LATE SURGEON-CAPTAIN
R. H. SMYTHE, M.S.

ALL CREDITORS are hereby required to
send in their Claims, and all Persons
indebted to the above Estate are requested to
make immediate payment to the Under-signed.

F. ED. BARROW,
Surgeon Lieut. Col. M.S.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Wellington Barrack,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1892. [182]

MOUTRIE,
ROBINSON & Co.

HONGKONG.

(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS By all the best makers in the
World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash
at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAY-
MENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from £8
per month.

PIANOS TUNED by thoroughly efficient
Tuners.

PIANOS thoroughly REPAIRED OR
REBUILT. (Estimates given).

MOURLIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

SEQUAH

WILL LECTURE DAILY AT 6 P.M.

(By SPECIAL REQUEST)

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

ON THE

MILITARY PARADE GROUND

(kindly granted for the purpose by
His Excellency Major-General
DIGBY BARKER, C.B.)

SEQUAH'S OFFICE REMOVED

FROM WEST POINT TO No. 6,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, OPPOSITE

CITY HALL.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. UNTIL 12 NOON.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1892. [180]

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour
adjoining the Hotel, and is under the same Management.

The WINES AND SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are
supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey
passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. DENTON E. PETERSON,

AMERICAN Dentist.

No. 9, CONNAUGHT HOUSE,

Queen's Road Central.

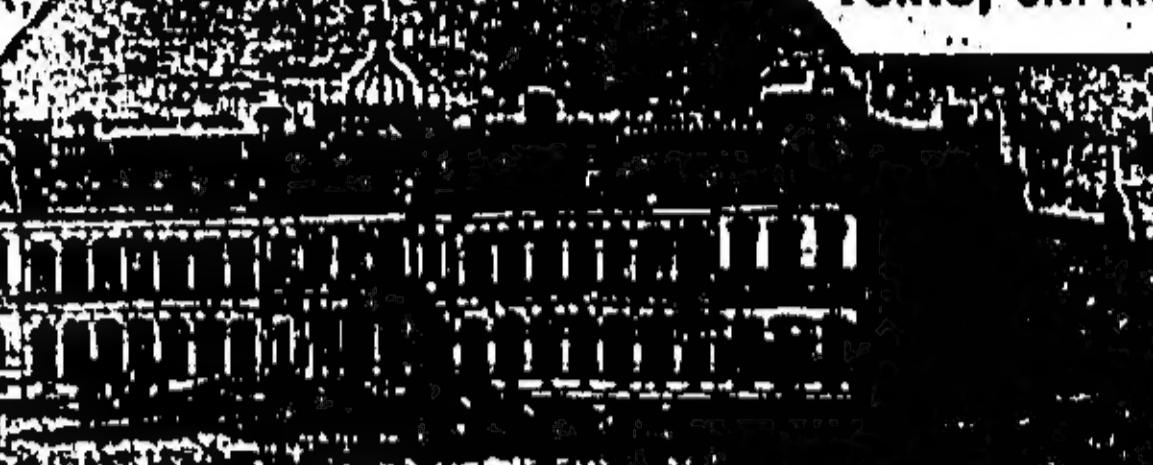
Hongkong, 17th February, 1892. [181]

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

C. G. ARTHUR,
MANAG'R.

TOKIO, JAPAN.



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo
Railway and is near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the
Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommoda-
tions. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the
comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and
floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best; and on a grander scale than
in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their
head-quarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

[165]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

SADDLERY.

BUCKSKIN RACE SADDLES,
Hack Saddles.

Saddle Cloths, Weight Cloths, Pony Clothing.

PONY HARNESS.

Surcingle, Girths, Rollers, Stirrup Leathers.

Stirrup Webs, Headstalls, Cruppers, Martingales.

Stable Brushes and Requisites of all kinds.

Riding Boots, Jockey Boots, Boot Tops, Boot-up Liquid, Saddle Soap, Brown Leather Dressing.

Orders for Riding Breeches and Racing Colours should be sent in at once.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1892. [182]

NOW READY.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

THE BEST.

THE MOST COMPLETE.

THE CHEAPEST, and

THE MOST USEFUL ALMANACK in
Existence.

Paper Covers. £0.40

Enlarged Edition, Bound. £1.00

PRICE £1.50.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892. [16]

NOW READY.

HAZELL'S CYCLOPÆDIA

3,500 Concise and Explanatory Articles on every

topic of current Political, Social, Biographical

and General Interest referred to by the

Press and daily conversation—revised to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found.

THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above, "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND,

A Mass of interesting Information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES AT HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable Jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomachs. Children specially grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains to per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all tuby taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s. Cents.

COD LIVER OIL, "GENUINE" NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to warrant it "Genuine."

Per bottle, 7s. Cents and \$1.25.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, \$1.25.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYDROPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1. Per dozen \$10.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE. For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and \$1.

BALSAM COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 50 Cents.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per Case. Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$1.00

B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule 7.50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale, Natural Sherry, White Capsule 1.00

C C Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 1.10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 1.40

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule 4 4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Capsule 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capsule 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per doz. Per Case. Bot.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$13 3.20

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 15 3.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 20 3.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark. 8 0.75

C Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark. 8 0.75

D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 12 1.10

D Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule with Name 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino

Cumquat, Herring's Cherry Cordial

Cherries, Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitter, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the "Editor."

Letters on editorial matters are to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication itself, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor will not be responsible for publications made by persons who do not hold himself responsible for his opinions expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are required to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will continue until cancellation.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" has a daily circulation of over 10,000 copies, and is the best paper in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The "Hongkong Telegraph's" number at the Telephone Exchange is No. 1.

MARRIAGE:

JOY—GEORGE.—On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. D. Hamilton, THOMAS GEORGE, second son of the late F. W. Joy, of Cardiff, to ROSINA, eldest daughter of Capt. Arnold George, of Haverfordwest, Wales.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Owing to the late hour at which the Off-Day's races finished this evening, we are compelled to delay over our full report of the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1892 until to-morrow, when a special supplement will be issued to all subscribers, giving a full account of the four days' racing.

DURING last year the population of Yokohama increased by 10,000, the total standing now at 139,000 persons.

The Anatolian Lloyd's steamer "Berenice," from Trieste, left Singapore on Monday evening for this port. This is the first steamer of the Hongkong-Shanghai line.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the steamship "Clyde," from the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 7 p.m. yesterday.

The crops of tobacco at Hidano, Japan, are said to have been unusually successful last year, and the quantity arriving in the Tokyo market at present averages over 3,000 catties daily.

WE understand that the China and Manila Co.'s steamer "Diamond," Capt. Gerald, which has been laid up for some time past, will shortly resume running between here and Manila.

THREE Japanese stowaways were discovered on board the "Edendale" in Kobe as that steamer was about to sail for Hongkong on Friday, 10th. The Japanese police took them in hand.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail Steamer "Empress of China," Captain Archibald, from Yokohama on the 11th inst., arrived at Vancouver on the 22nd, one day ahead of schedule time.

"BROWNIE"—"My dear, in return for the poem that I wrote for you, you have sent me a lock of hair. But alas! how is it I see that it is not from your head?" Bridget—"That is right enough. Neither was the poem from your own head, sure!"

In connection with the new U. S. postal subsidies, Messrs. Huntington and Houston have been interviewing the authorities on the subject of the P. M. S. Company building a 10,000-ton steamer for the China and Japan route in place of the second and third class ones previously proposed.

ACCORDING to Japanese vernacular papers the latest returns of the damage done by the earthquake in Cifu-kosho show that out of a total of 18,574 houses in the prefecture, 4,431 were burnt to the ground, 51,000 were cracked, 23 partially burnt, and 35,456 partially wrecked. The total number of persons killed was 4956, and severely injured 3,419.

In Japan a youth 19 years of age, Yoshio Sato, by name, has been sentenced to one month and 15 days imprisonment with hard labour for inflicting the regulations relating to gun powder, by manufacturing dynamite without a licence. Yoshio purchased realgar and mustard acid for the purpose of making the dynamite, which he used for killing foxes and badgers. This seems to have been the youth's idea of a "sport."

THE Daily Advertiser says that Mr. Woolf Bendorff was unable to find sufficient support to justify him in giving an exhibition in Japan. It was thought that with the assistance of an amateur or two in the matter of sparring, relieved by some innocuous wrestling and a fencing bout or two, Mr. Bendorff might have been able to bring off something after the assault-at-arms style. But

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

sailed the cargo, stole everything they could find easily portable on board, including the crew's clothes and portions of the launch's machinery, and drove the crew on shore. The *Hkin* deputy only justified the conduct of his men, although it was distinctly stated that there was no intention on the part of the ship's officers to evade the payment of *Hkin*, which would indeed have been impossible, as the launch lay at the buoys immediately in front of the *Hkin* office, and under the eyes of the *Hkin* officials and runners. Meanwhile, the launch has to be laid up for two months at the busiest time of the year while the missing parts of her machinery are replaced from Hongkong, and the other necessary repairs effected.

Our correspondent points out that there are three modes of preventing the evasion of *Hkin*, provided by the regulations. The owners of the launch concerned are requested not to take cargo on which the *Hkin* has not been paid, and this request has never been neglected, for the foreigners in South Formosa do not, as we gather, interfere at all with the levying of *Hkin* on Chinese cargo owned by Chinamen. The *Hkin* deputy's second remedy, which is more official, is to have the clearance of the launch stopped by the Customs, until all *Hkin* is paid; and the third is to report the supposed evasion to the consul concerned, who will stop the departure of the launch, until the dispute is settled.

The high-handed, and utterly unjustifiable action taken by the *Hkin* deputy in the present case makes it very probable that it was not the regular *Hkin* that the runners were trying to collect, but a "squease" for themselves, and in their determination to get it they recklessly destroyed foreign property of ten or a hundred times the value of their intended extortion. The new Governor of Formosa, Shao, is probably hardly yet warm in his seat, and the present outrage is the result first of the bitter neglect with which the late Governor, Liu Ming-chuan, treated the South of his satrapy, and secondly of the serious and constant neglect of British interests by Sir John Walsham. Liu Ming-chuan allowed the government of South Formosa to fall into the hands of a set of unscrupulous and rapacious officials, who are utterly careless of the rule and disaster they bring upon the country, so long as they can feather their own nests; and Governor Shao has apparently not yet had time to investigate their actions and grab them up, root and branch. They have no fear of the British Consul, because they know that he will get no support from his Minister at Peking, however urgent his representations may be. Sir John Walsham, consider not act otherwise than he does, if he were trying to transfer British trade in South Formosa to some other flag. We are tired of drawing attention to the indifference of the British Minister, and would willingly drop the subject altogether; but not all the Ministers at Peking are as supine as he is, and we must speak out when we see that his indifference is leading to the transfer to other nationalities of trade that has been and should continue to be British.

The change in the condition of Formosa from a dependency of Fukien to an independent governorship, has not been by any means an unmixed advantage. As long as the local officials were responsible to the Viceroy at Foochow, and knew that he might come himself on a tour of inspection, or send over a capable deputy at any time, they were obliged to be on their good behaviour. But as soon as Liu Ming-chuan was made responsible only to Peking, they threw off all restraint. Liu cared nothing about South Formosa, except to draw funds from it to pay for his wild schemes of improvement in the North; and as long as the officials in the South kept him supplied with funds, he recked nothing of their extortions and mis-government. It is perhaps too soon to expect Shao to reform all this, if he is anxious to reform it; but there would be more chance of reform if our Minister could be induced to put a little pressure on the Tsungli Yamen; pressure which the Yamen could transmit to the Governor of Formosa.

THE SINGAPORE SUNDAY LABOUR BILL.

The following is the text of the "Lord's Day Observance Bill," as published in the Straits Government Gazette:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Lord's Day Ordinance, 1892," and shall come into operation on the _____, 1892.

2. In this Ordinance—

"Vessel" shall include all steam-ships and also all sailing ships of European construction or design except—

(a) ships of war belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government; and

(b) such steam-ships carrying mails as may from time to time be exempted from the operation of this Ordinance by notification of the Governor published in the Gazette.

"Cargo" shall not include mails, personal luggage, live stock, ice, or articles of food of perishable nature.

3. (1)—No cargo shall be received on board, loaded, worked, or discharged from any vessel within the waters of this Colony on the Lord's Day: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by writing under his hand to grant under special circumstances an exemption in any particular case from the provisions of this section, either for the whole or such portions of the day and upon such conditions as he may think proper.

(2)—No fee shall be charged for such exemption.

(3)—This section shall not apply to the case of the discharge of coal where no European or Eurasian is employed in connexion with such discharge.

4. (1)—Where any cargo is received on board any vessel, or loaded, worked, or discharged contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance every master and owner or part owner of such vessel respectively shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

(2)—Any master or owner or part owner of any vessel on board of which cargo is received or loaded, worked, or discharged contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance may be arrested by a Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector without warrant and brought before a Police Magistrate to be charged with an offence under this Ordinance.

5. The person in charge of every steam-launch, sampan, or other boat assisting by the carriage of cargo or otherwise in any contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen days.

6. The Governor may delegate the exercise in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca respectively of the power of exemption contained in section three to the Resident Councillors of those Settlements respectively and in the Settlement of Singapore to the Colonial Secretary but such power shall be exercised by them only in the absence from the Settlement of the Governor and in such manner as the Governor may prescribe.

MEMORANDUM.

This Bill has been prepared at the instance of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of securing to the persons connected with the shipping trade

of this Colony, so far as may be, the Sunday as a day of rest.

It provides generally that no loading or discharging of cargo is to take place on the Sunday, unless in the case of perishable articles. The prohibition is not intended to delay the mail service of the Empire, and with that view the Governor is empowered to grant exemptions to specified mail steamers; nor will it extend to the discharge of coal when such discharge is exclusively conducted by Astleites.

Power is given to the Governor to grant exemptions in particular cases under special circumstances, and he may authorise the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca in cases of urgent necessity to act for him in granting such exemptions.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(By C. K. TUCKERMAN, in the "New Review.")

An incident once occurred in China which for a time silenced the carping tongues of the opponents of missionary work, and gave an astonishing impulse to the distribution of religious tracts. I tell the story as I heard it at the time. It was reported, much to the satisfaction of the foreign missionaries, that an entire province of Central China had been converted to Christianity. The *cooperators*, whose work it was to give away these publications, found it utterly impossible to supply the demand. So sudden and unprecedented was it that many of the natives of the province in question made their way to the seaports towns, eager to possess themselves of these sacred writings. The press abroad and the press at home worked night and day to furnish them, but most inadequately. Books of religious printed matter were delivered from every arriving ship, leaving thousands of thirsting souls waiting impatiently for the next supply. Curiosity on the subject was intensely excited, and would probably have continued for an indefinite period were it not for the happy thought of a single individual, who, having handsomely bribed one of the most enthusiastic among the converts to explain the cause of this phenomenal demand, was informed that the chief industry in the province in question was the manufacture of shoes, the soles of which are made of strips of glued paper; and when it became known that certain foreigners at Canton made an exclusive business of supplying, free of cost, the material for this handicraft, it was quite natural that the shoemakers should eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to lay in a stock of material without the expenditure of a single copper cent. In one sense this "conversion of souls" was in the highest degree satisfactory; but in another sense it was a cruel blow to missionary enterprise, and served to open the eyes of the faithful to the absurdity of many of the attempts at Christian evangelisation upon a race whose religion dates back centuries beyond their own forms of faith, and is professed by—in round numbers—a third of the population of the world.

"With respect to missionary work in China during later years, I admit that I have no date to go by, and it may be that the missionaries in that vast field have reaped a harvest commensurate with their self-devoted labours. But facts like those recently reported, showing the antipathy of the natives towards foreigners, are worth pages of argument in support of the general principle that to interfere in the religion of a people—religion that promulgates morals and maxims of good will to men, and the recognition of an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent spiritual being of the universe—is best left alone by foreigners, especially if they have nothing better than these principles to inculcate. I do not believe it to be wholesome to the community at large, and I know it to be in numerous cases, more than mischievous. What work is needed in China should be open as the day, and political and social advancement is best taught by the example of the more civilised nations in all that pertains to high statesmanship and public morality. Let the missionary aid in this work, and he will be recognised as a public benefactor.

I have seen, on the occasion of an eclipse, crowds of enthusiastic Chinese rush from their houses into the darkness armed with gongs, trumpets, and firearms, until the clash and roar of these implements succeeded in driving away "the dragon of the sky" who was intent upon swallowing the sun, or the moon, as the case might be. Then the victorious crowd return joyfully to their habitations. It might wound their self-conceit, but they would not be offended, were the foreigner to enlighten them upon the order of the planetary system, and such instruction would be beneficial to them; but if the teacher went beyond this, and, in the hope of "saving souls," ventured to instil into the native mind the doctrinal points of theology—each according to his own peculiar tenets—he should not be surprised if the China man retorted, "Too much chow-chow" (divergence of views) "in your religion; more better you come, less house-side." Still less should the missionary be surprised if, when the patience of the native is exhausted by the dogmatic and persistent attacks upon his religious faith, indifference is replaced by anger and acts of violence. An exiled people do not draw very nice distinctions between individuals and the masses; hence the *fan-tau-sau*, he a practical and offensive merchant or an intrusive missionary, is liable to meet the same fate at the hands of an infuriated mob. It is not time then, in view of the national susceptibilities of so large a portion of the human race, that the missionary societies of Europe and the United States should take these lessons to heart and concern the labours of their agents to similar instruction?

"What?" once asked a London journal, "would be done with a pestle of Buddha who should dare, in Charing Cross, to harangué a street crowd in behalf of Buddha? Doubtless we would throw him in the Thames." Can we blame, then, the less cultivated Chinese, whose religion, if anything, is more of a reality to them than is the Christian religion to the majority of those who profess it, if, acting under an impulse of revenge for what they regard as an outrage to their common faith, they shed the blood and destroy the property of the invader of their most sacred rights?

Diplomacy may succeed in obtaining paper guarantees from the Chinese authorities for the protection of the lives and property of foreign residents, and the naval vessels of the Great Powers may batter down the fortresses at the ports in case of a violation of the guarantees, but these preventive measures would prove but temporary, and would most likely increase the animosity of the people towards the foreigner. If indeed they did not lead to anarchy and revolution. The cause of this animosity must be removed if any permanent change is to be effected in the sentiments of the Chinese, and one of the chief causes, as I have attempted to show, is the suspicion, and in many cases the actual, attempt of the foreigners to proselytise the natives. The missionaries—mostly poor men—overlook or shut their eyes to this fact, being latent upon gaining converts, increasing their schools, and making up a harvest of good works, that the record in their annual reports may be acceptable to their societies at home.

KIUKIANG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

16th February, 1892.

This place will keep in line with the other ports of China in endeavouring to bring the Foreign

Governments to a proper understanding of the situation in this country. A petition to the Marquis of Salisbury and President Harrison is being circulated, and residents are enthusiastically signing it. The community is unit on the subject and everybody agrees that the Foreign Government ought to do something more than has been done. I gather from the reports of the Hankow public meeting that the residents there are equally determined and are unanimous in their requests to the Government. And, I presume, this opinion generally obtains all over China. The thousands of foreign residents in China all know the facts of the case and demand that something should be done, and yet our officials who are appointed "by the people for the people" are either blind to the conditions and needs, or are indifferent. What has China suffered for her outrages? Is she sorry? Is there any guarantee that if foreign gunboats were to withdraw there would be no recurrence of the horrors of last spring? That the intentions of the people and men like the infamous Chou Han of Hunan, have not changed, the continued circulation of their vile literature and the placards of Chungking, Ichang, and Kiukiang are a sufficient witness.

The natives predict a prosperous year for us. I consider it rather premature to speculate on such distant prospects; but I should not be surprised if the fact of the much dreaded critical epoch having passed over without any catastrophe to the dynasty, or other serious political complication or convolution, had made them inclined to look at things in general, and that the important question to an eminent agricultural people, like the Koreans, of the next crops, in particular, through spectacles of *coloris rosa*. In fact, this good-natured people seem, after their New Year's revels, in the maddest humour, and it taken in hand properly, by a clever and energetic reformer I really believe they could be induced to introduce the universal metrical system, the Gregorian calendar, or Japanese parliamentarian, or even Peat's soap, before the reigning dynasty goes another 500 years older. I hear the *Genkai Mats* is to leave Chemulpo the day after tomorrow for Japan, *via* Fusun, and trust this note will reach the coast in time to be forwarded by her.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

The following is the text of the petition to the Marquis of Salisbury; that to the President of the United States is identical with it—

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned residents of the constituency of Kiukiang, beg to bring to your lordship's notice the fact that violent anti-foreign and anti-Christian pamphlets and placards are being circulated in China.

"They are of the most exciting character and are intended to stir up the minds of the ignorant and superstitious multitudes and all who are easily disposed to commit deeds of outrage on the persons and property of foreigners. They plainly call upon the people to rise up and murder foreigners and destroy their property.

"This infamous literature is written and scattered by men of wealth and of the highest rank in China, and seems to be a part of the settled policy of the ruling classes in China to rid themselves of foreigners.

"That they have partly succeeded in their mission, the murder of two Englishmen, outrages and widespread destruction of foreign property abundantly prove. There is at present a lull in the storm, and the originators of these brutalities have won decided victories. A number of men, many of whom are entirely innocent of any complicity in the recent riots, have been beheaded, whilst the real offenders, especially those who live in China and know the circumstances of the case, and who have passed through these trying times, but that these scenes will, in due time, be re-enacted, and lives and property be in serious danger, and this state of affairs will continue indefinitely until such pressure is brought to bear upon China that she will fear to encourage such deeds on the part of her subjects.

"In view of all these facts we beg to bring the subject to your lordship's notice and pray that some steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of recent outrages."—*N. C. Daily News.*

KOREA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Soul, 7th February 1892.

During last month we had rather fine, mild weather, with the exception of a few cold days when it blew "big guns" from the N.W., and the thermometer went down to 15° Celsius, below Zero. Only very little snow fell during last month, but on the 2nd inst. we had about two inches, during a blow from the N.E., and on the 7th inst. about one foot more.

I am sorry to say that influenza is causing sad havoc amongst the natives, and amongst the Chinese and Japanese as well. Many foreigners are also down with *epidemic*, the representatives of France, Germany and Russia amongst them; only Mr. Hillier, the English Consul-General, has escaped; he is in Japan or China, I believe, on some business of importance.

The Chumulpo correspondent has presumably informed you of the *fauz pas*, made by some Chinese, "employés" in the Korean Customs Service, to come the "Celestial sovereign doña" over some foreign residents in Korea. Fortunately the clumsy trick did not work, the eleven foot was discovered in time, and was made innocuous before it had started to full bloom, alluding to the "boldly and treacherous attempt of Sir R. H. Hart's servants here to tamper with the affairs of the Foreign Ministry in Chemulpo."

We are suffering from a coal famine, prices having gone up to about \$20 a ton, which may be had at Chemulpo, about 37 miles from here, for \$6 for the Japanese article, or \$9 for good native (*Pingyang*) anthracite. The river closed earlier than was expected, and people had neglected laying in a stock for the winter; the river at Mapo, about three or four miles from here, froze over in the latter part of November, and most things have to be transported from Chemulpo now to this place by beasts of burden. The monarch of this peninsula kingdom is by no means in the sore plight to "exclaim a hurr, a horse, my kingdom for a horse"; but *nous autres barbares* would gladly give all the pack-ponies between here and our sea-port, Chemulpo, for a decent tramway, because a pony costs about \$12 a trip, and carries only two bags of coal, and a bullock cart, which carries about six bags, costs from six to seven dollars, and takes two days over the trip.

Monsieur Rocher, *Commissaire des Finances* to Korea, has been transferred to Mongolia, on the frontier of Yenan, and M. Franchi, at present on leave in Europe, is to relieve him here. Trade is somewhat slack yet, but we are sure to revive as soon as the cold weather is over, and our native industries are recovering from their New Year's rejoicing. But few native craft have arrived at Chemulpo lately, according to last reports from that place, which is not to be wondered at as the upper reaches of the northern rivers are frozen over, and the southern junks, of frail and clumsy construction, are kept back by the prevailing wintery winds; but the chartered Japanese steamer *Kongou Maru*, formerly the Korean coasting trade, is kept freely going in the early guilded Japanese press about that rickety rat-trap being converted into the nucleus of a Korean Navy. I hear that the local coasters under the German flag, the *Signal*, is soon to proceed to Okaya too, for her periodical overhaul.

WITHIN THE CIRCUS ENCLOSURE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class.....\$1.00

2nd Class.....\$0.50

3rd Class.....\$0.25

B. REICH, General Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1892.

It is currently reported that even the King himself has been influenced by the ancient prophecy that the present dynasty would be overthrown in the 30th year of its existence, but it has passed over without any sign of rebellion, or war; the only serious attempt levelled against the independence of Dal Choien was the stupid attempt of some Customs people from ancient Cathay, allied to already, to arrogate to the satellites of Peking certain authority in the leading Korean port, which, if successful, would have made the pretended usurper, by a clever sleight-of-hand manipulation, the actual sovereign of Korea; then indeed the old prophecy would have been fulfilled. As it is, however, the second half-thousand of years of the ruling dynasty has been inaugurated by a defeat of the wily schemes of the Yellow Dragon, which, it is to be hoped, may augur well for the reigning King, who is a well-meaning man, and may, get this fine country over its present transitory stage as successfully as its enlightened neighbour, Japan, has done. The melt-provoking Celestial attempt in Chemulpo, to insert an Archimedean lever into the internal arrangement of affairs in this country, will soon cease to be the exclusive topic of the day, for general conversation; to be remembered only as another instance of *particular monte, nascitur ridiculus mus*.

The natives predict a prosperous year for us. I consider it rather premature to speculate on such distant prospects; but I should not be surprised if the much dreaded critical epoch having passed over without any catastrophe to the dynasty, or other serious political complication or convolution, had made them inclined to look at things in general, and that the important question to an eminent agricultural people, like the Koreans, of the next crops, in particular, through spectacles of *coloris rosa*. In fact, this good-natured people seem, after their New Year's revels, in the maddest humour, and it taken in hand properly, by a clever and energetic reformer I really believe they could be induced to introduce the universal metrical system, the Gregorian calendar, or Japanese parliamentarian, or even Peat's soap, before the reigning dynasty goes another 500 years older. I hear the *Genkai Mats* is to leave Chemulpo the day after tomorrow for Japan, *via* Fusun, and trust this note will reach the coast in time to be forwarded by her.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—157 per cent. premium, sales.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £400 paid up.—378 per cent. dis. sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$180 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$10 per share, sales and sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$180 per share, sales and sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 R—1 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—1 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$102 per share, sales and buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers, On Tal Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34 per share, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$8 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85 per cent. premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$10.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.
The Shamseon Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.
Funong and Sungkieh Duk Samantien Mining Co.—\$8 per share, buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—65 cents per share, sellers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$335 per share, sales and sellers.
The Jelatu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$10, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$169 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$54 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
Crude Oil & Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.
The Laubus Planting Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.
H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$38 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$60 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$17 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$77 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. G. Palmer & Co's Register)
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